

The Free Press

GEO. W. & G. C. BENEDICT.

BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1860.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President,

Abraham Lincoln.

For Vice President,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

For Member of Congress,

FORTUS BAXTER.

County Nominations.

For Senators,

J. H. WOODWARD, of Westford.

ASAHEL PECK, of Burlington.

E. BECHER, of Hinesburgh.

For Assistant Judge,

L. N. WILLIAMS, of Essex.

E. H. WHEELER, of Charlotte.

For Judge of Probate,

R. B. FAY, of Williston.

For State's Attorney,

J. FRENCH, of Burlington.

For Sheriff,

N. B. FLAHOOGAN, of Burlington.

For Assessor,

R. S. BLODGETT, of Jericho.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The Republican nominations for this part

of the State being now complete, we have

a few words to say about the candidates severally.

We have spoken of our State ticket heretofore,

and need not now repeat what we said.

Our County ticket (Clintondale county)

is a most excellent one. Of the three put in

nomination for Senators, all new for this

place, Mr. Woodward has a most hono-

rable experience in the House of Repre-

sentatives. Able, clear-headed and de-

voted to the right as the needle is to the pole,

we are sure he will do honor to the Senate

and to his constituents. We believe the other

two, Messrs. Peck and Becher, have not

been in the Legislature, but there is no need

of our saying more than that they are men

who will justify their selection for the Sena-

torial office. We do not believe Clintondale

County has ever been more ably represented

in the Senate than she will be this year.

Messrs. WILLIAMS & WHEELER for Assistant

Judges and Mr. FAY for Judge of Probate,

are men of true heart, sound judgment, and irre-

proachable character, and are worthy of the

offices which they are to be called upon to

hold. Mr. FRENCH, who is to be the State's

Attorney, has not been long in his profession,

but he is a man of decided ability there, and

we shall be disappointed if he does not fit

his office, nullify the predictions of many

that the change in the law, last year,

whereby State Attorneys are to receive

fixed salaries instead of fees of office as

before, will lead to an effort on the part of

every State Attorney to shirk off as much

as possible the duties which devolve on him.

As for Sheriff FLAHOOGAN, he will not

do better than he has done; and as High

Bailiff, we all expect Mr. H. BLODGETT to

do as well in his office, as Mr. FLAHOOGAN

does in his, and that is well enough.

If we have reserved our last words for the

MEMBER OF CONGRESS, it is not because we

thought last or least of them. Mr. WATSON

is re-nominated for the 1st District. He has

been a laborious and useful member of the

present Congress, and for a portion of the

preceding one. The District has done well

to re-nominate him for the next, and in

saying this we disapprove not others who

were candidates for the office.

We should be sorry enough if any Republi-

cans in other States or in, for, because in the

Third District Hon. PORTUS BAXTER has been

nominated for Member of Congress in place

of Hon. HOMER E. ROYCE, the present mem-

ber, that it betokens dissatisfaction with the

latter. No supposition could be farther from

the truth than that would be. Mr. ROYCE

has done well—has sustained the honor of

his State and the character of his principles

honorably to himself and to his constituents.

But antecedent to his first nomination, four

years ago, the Republicans of the District

had their minds strongly fixed on Mr. BAXTER,

and had he not died at the time declined to

allow his name to be used, we have never

doubted that he would have been put in

nomination. Such has been the tone of

remark throughout the District, so far as

we know. Naturally, with it came along the

feeling that when the usual four years had

run their round, Mr. BAXTER would receive

the nomination if it were agreeable to him

to have it. Mr. ROYCE would not allow his

own name to interfere with such a feeling,

and Mr. BAXTER's name was the only one

which came before the Convention.

On every account PORTUS BAXTER is

worthy of so united a token of respect and

confidence from the people of the Northern

part of the State. As a man who has taken

an active and wholesome interest in the

public affairs of the State for nearly thirty

years, no one can show a better record than

he does. Clear in his opinions, fearless and

decided in his action, earnest in the support

of every good public object, ready at all

times to labor day and night for the ad-

vancement of good men to office with an en-

tireless regard to himself, frank and

courageous in his address, not a drop of blood

in his veins which is not warm with republi-

can principles, his nomination was one emi-

nently fit to be made, and it will be supported

with enthusiasm by the entire District. Well

acquainted with the people of the State,

their wishes and their interests, no man in

Congress can more truly represent his con-

stituents than Mr. BAXTER will, or be

more sure than he to gain the respect and

confidence of those with whom he is asso-

ciated in that body. His presence there will

make a signal addition to the list of worthy

representatives from the North.

"THE WORLD."

We confess to a disappointment in "The

World," as it now is—"The World" news-

paper we mean, yet in the first month of its

existence in New York City. No paper was

ever started with more sounding pretensions.

If all that was said of it by its projectors

and friends during its period of gestation, were

to be believed, New York City was to have

in its birth, for the first time, a model

newspaper—a journal to be distinguished

from all others by its ability, its vir-

tuality, its strict adherence to the line of

sound principles in business, politics, reli-

gion and morals. It was to be a paper which

the merchant, the farmer, the mechanic, the

man of study, the lawyer, the divine, the

physician, the father and the mother, might

rejoice to see, which the old and the young

might take delight in and profit by, and the

world at large be signally the better for.

Capital in profusion was said to be provided

for it, and if like other great bodies it was

slow in getting into motion, when once

fairly started, its movement was to be so

much the grander, and its accomplishment

to be so much the more an object of general

admiration.

"Vanity Fair" suggests that, "in view of the

antiquity and fossiliferous character of the new

daily called "The World," its name be altered

to "The World before the Flood." The

jester hits an obvious characteristic of its

columns. For that distemper the patient

might take physic and recover; but it shows

symptoms of a disease which is constitutional,

which no medicine can reach. It looks as if

it was in the bone. It is in this respect that

we feel most disappointed. We did expect to

see "The World" take a firm position for

the principles (political as well as moral)

which were laid down and supported by

those noble men of the last century,

whose names are ever to be seen as a glory

around the brow of our National Government

as it rises from the ashes of Revolution, and

as it stands amidst the clouds of selfishness and corruption in

later and less patriotic generations can ever

forget. We did expect to see it labor hard,

clearly, and steadily to bring our country

back to those principles, from which the

Government has so far wandered,—to be

resolute to unmask the sophistry, and to re-

buke the corruption which has so long been

undermining the primitive free institutions

of our country and gradually riveting on the

necks of our people the galling chain of an

insupportable slavish oligarchy. But the

way of "The World" is not. Essentially the

paper appears as a Union savior. Its cry is

"peace, peace." Its ambition is to be called an

"independent journal," and so, on the

question that is discussed and to be discussed

freely and fearlessly in every town and ham-

let of the nation, that in spite of the protest-

ations of timid merchants and time-serving

politicians, force itself into every religious,

moral or political organization, and to do

down at any bidding—the question of

slavery, of free institutions, and the innate

rights of man, a great word as well as political

question, it is afraid to take decided

ground,—looks first one way and then another,

quibbles a little in all directions, and makes

positive leads in none.

"The World" discusses the platforms of the

Republicans, the Douglas democracy and the

Breckinridge Democracy, and it does not

show any very great difference between them.

"The World" thinks "Mr. Bell is the best

candidate for the Presidency now in the

field, but nobody supposes that he has any

chance of an election."

Mr. Everett, it thinks, to be sure, "is one of

the qualities which belong to a party lead-

er," but as a statesman merely, "no man in

the country is entitled to take rank of

him." "We WASHINGTON now alive," he

might be waded as deficient in the arts which

make a great party chief as Mr. EVERTS."

"Mr. Breckinridge's idea of acceptance," it

says, contains a subterfuge, though probably he

was unconscious of it,—that his doctrine does

really amount to this, that Congress ought

to legislate for the protection of slavery in

the territories, and it is hardly fair to call

that non-intervention—thus stealing Doug-

lass' thunder; but after all, there is little in

these novel demands that ought to excite

alarm in the North." "It would be a lazar-

ous venture for a southerner to take his

slaves into a territory in face of the superior

energy with which the North pours in its

colonies of free laborers, and of the fact that

the moment a State government is formed,

the multitudinous free emigrants can exclude

slavery at their pleasure." Evidently non-

intervention is no harm would come

if Mr. Breckinridge should be elected.

But like other journals which make special

claims to be considered independent, its tone

is quite different when it talks of what is

said by a Republican. It has lately shown

its "independence" by a column of abuse on

Senator Sumner, for his last great speech—

the one before the Cooper Institute in New

York.

The Republican Senators, of whom Mr.

Sumner is numbered, form a body of men

which, for ability, far-sighted wisdom,

honesty, and fearless devotion to the great

principles which rest at the foundation of the

Constitution, they are not all equal in

glory, but all are stars. Each in his own

place can do his work ably and well,—and

Mr. Sumner justly ranks high among them.

His learning and gentlemanly accomplish-

ments, his scholarly method of investigating

great questions, his statesmanlike views on

all national concerns, must be acknowledged

by every person not possessed with an

"infinite delusion" to be thought "independent."

He has also a strong hold upon the respect

and affection of the people of the North, not

as "The World" says, because he was once

brutally assaulted in the Senate Chamber,

but because he has decided and clear views

of the criminality of human slavery, and is

not afraid to express them, and does it

in a manner unanswerable, except by the

bludgeon or the revolver. But "The

World" thinks he is quite out of place in

the Senate Chamber,—that he fitted to make

five phrases but not to debate with statesmen.

Mr. Sumner addresses his political friends

upon the origin and objects of the Republi-

can party. His speech is well timed—

clear—is just—and, compared with almost

any speech made this twelve months by

any southern man, it is a masterpiece. It

is now "The World" finds fault—

it sees danger. It complains of

"violent" aspersions upon the characters

of slave holders "because Mr. Sumner

when alluding to the roasting of human beings

alive in these United States, calls such

"barbarous incidents which have helped to

arouse a yet too feeble indignation."

In the name of humanity and justice what

would "The World" have said such trans-

actions? or would it have said such trans-

actions? To even say that there will be a

freedom of the northwestern States, before

the people of the south arrive with their property,

and this legislature would probably settle forever

the question of slavery according to their own will.

We think that will do for the best words

and dying speech of James Buchanan. He

says, in conclusion, that he will probably

never make another political speech. For the

credit of the nation we hope that may

be true.

The Kansas case this Wednesday morning

with gratifying precision, and ran its course

in a manner which commanded the admiration

of all beholders.

To those who are not acquainted with the

means by which it is done, the precise deter-

mination of such an event, and of its form

and duration also, for a particular place of

observation,—this too, ever so many years

before it is to come to pass—is a most won-

derful thing. To those ever so familiar with

such computations, it is an event of great